Discipline and Ideas in the Social Sciences

Nature and Functions of Social Science Disciplines With the Humanities

Social Science

- A branch of science that deals with the institutions and functioning of human society and with the interpersonal relationships of individuals as members of society
- Refers to the systematic study of various aspects of humans.
- A major category of academic disciplines dealing with society and the relationships within a society.
- It is also occasionally used to refer specifically to the field of Sociology, the original science of society.

Natural Science

- A major branch of science that deals with the description,prediction, and understanding of natural phenomena based on observational and empirical evidence.
- Knowledge or a system of knowledge covering general truths or the operation of general laws especially as obtained and tested through scientific method.

Humanities

- Academic disciplines that deal with the study of the aspects of human society and culture
- **Humanists -** intellectuals studying humanities
- Started in Ancient Greece since there was wide-ranging education of citizens in their early society
- **Humanities** were considered as “ways of doing."
- It explains the human condition through art.

Branches of Humanities

1. **Anthropology** - "science of humans", " a science of the totality of human existence
2. **Archeology** - study of human activity through the recovery and analysis of material culture. The archaeological records involve fossils, artifacts, architecture, biofacts or ecofacts, and cultural landscapes.
3. **Classics** - originated from the Latin adjective **"classicus,"** meaning "belonging to the highest class of citizens." Also known as **"classical studies"**
4. **History** - systematic study of the collected information about the past. The study and interpretation of the record of humans, societies, institutions, and any topic that has changed over time.
5. **Linguistics and Languages** - a human structured system of standard spoken, manual, arbitrary signals, or written symbols by means of which communication is enabled by human beings.
6. **Law and Politics** - It comes from the Old English **"lagu,"** which means something laid down or fixed, and the adjective legal comes from the Latin word **"lex."** It also means to rule or system of rules in the form of enforceable through institutions. It involves authority, command of a sovereign, and legal policy where both humans and society are benefited.
7. **Literature -** It comes from the Latin word **"literatura/litteratura,"** derived itself from **"littera,"** which means letter or handwriting or writing formed with letters. It deals with literary pieces, both written and oral. It is categorized into fiction, non-fiction, prose, and poetry
8. **Philosophy** - The study of a culture's popular philosophy can likewise reveal a great deal about how people saw the world during a particular age. Much of a culture's collective morality tends to stem from the philosophies it chooses to embrace, not to mention its popular perspectives on life and its meaning.
9. **Religion** - It comes from the two Latin words **"re"** which means again, and **"ligare,"** which means "to connect". It is defined as a social-cultural system of designated behaviors and practices, morals, worldviews, texts, sanctified places, prophecies, ethics, or organizations, that relate humanity to supernatural, transcendental, or spiritual elements.
10. **Performing Arts** - refers to forms of art in which artists use their voices, bodies, or inanimate objects to convey artistic expression. The performing arts are intended to express one's emotions and feelings. Performing arts includes acrobatics, busking, comedy, dance, film, magic, music, opera, juggling, marching arts, such as brass bands, and theater performance.
11. **Visual Arts** - It refers to art forms such as painting, drawing, printmaking, sculpture,ceramics, photography, video, filmmaking, design, crafts, and

architecture. It includes many artistic disciplines such as performing arts, conceptual art, textile arts and also involves aspects of visual arts as well as arts of other types and even fine arts. Also included within the visual arts are the applied arts such as industrial design, graphic design, fashion design, interior design, and decorative art

SOCIAL SCIENCES DISCIPLINE ARE INTEGRATED, INTERRELATED, AND INTERDISCIPLINARY TO THE NATURAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES

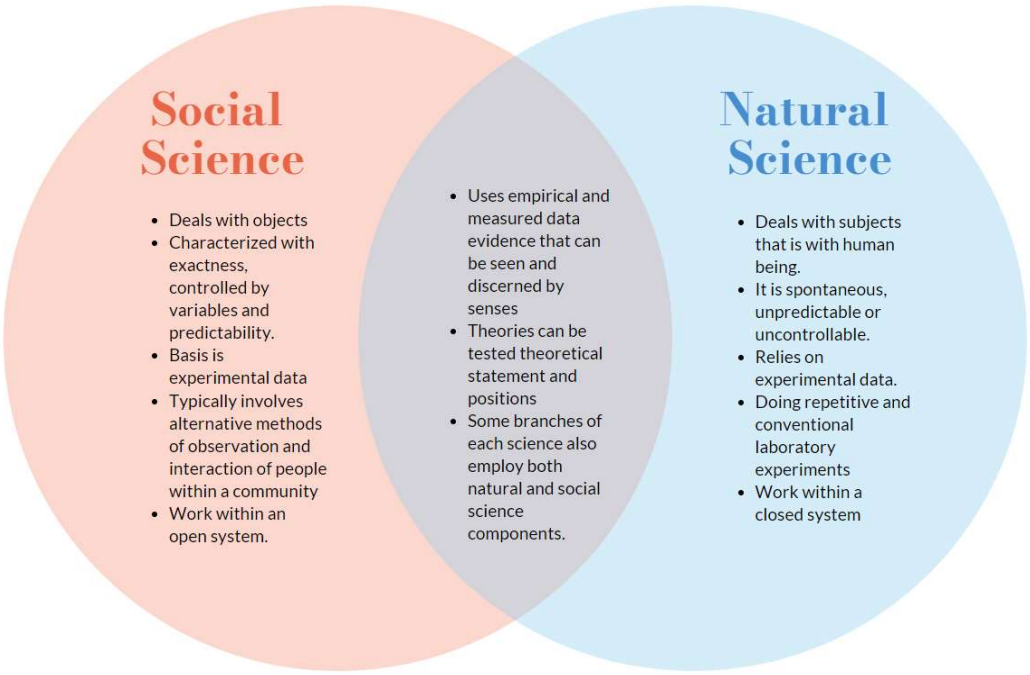
SUMMARY OF CONCEPTS

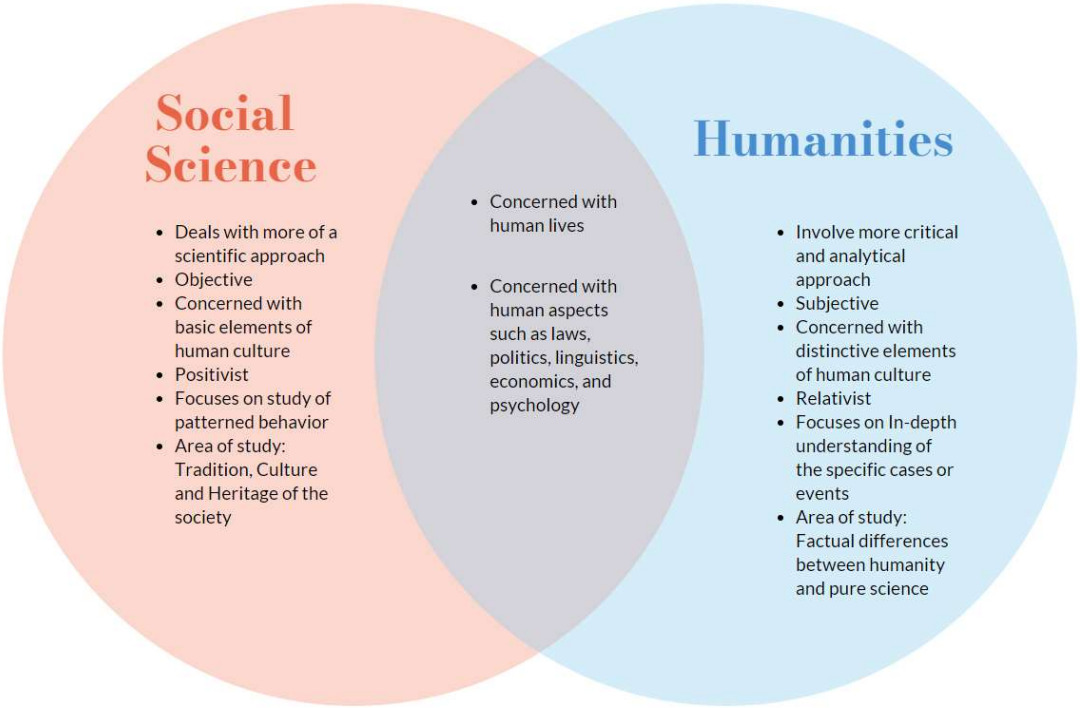
Social Sciences, as an academic discipline, is integrated and interrelated to other disciplines such as natural sciences and humanities. They are not contradicting the body of knowledge but instead, they **collaborate** to deepen and give more constructive and science-based bodies of knowledge of what is happening to us, our society, and to the world itself.

They are integrated, interrelated, and interdisciplinary because the primary center of the study of the three bodies of knowledge is how humans influence the society and the world, the society to humans and to the world, and the world to society and humans. These disciplines are undeniably still relevant in contemporary times as humans continue to search for knowledge and contribute to the fast-changing world.

CONCEPTS	BODY OF KNOWLEDGE		
	Social Sciences	**Natural Sciences**	**Humanities**
Nature	The academic discipline part of the body of knowledge	The academic discipline part of the body of knowledge	The academic discipline part of the body of knowledge
Function	Deals with the institutions and functioning of human society and with the interpersonal relationships of individuals as members of society	Deals with explaining concurrent and existing theories and changes happening to humans, the environment, society, and the world.	Deals with the study of the aspects of human society and culture
Methodology	Speculative Experiential Scientific and Logical	Empirical Experimental Scientific and Logical	Speculative Experiential Scientific and Abstract

SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES


Social Science
Deals with objects
Characterized with exactness, controlled by variables and predictability.
Basis is experimental data
Typically involves alternative methods of observation and interaction of people within a community
Work within an open system.
Uses empirical and measured data evidence that can be seen and discerned by senses
Theories can be tested theoretical statement and positions
Some branches of each science also employ both natural and social science components.
Natural Science
Deals with subjects that is with human being.
It is spontaneous, unpredictable or uncontrollable.
Relies on experimental data.
Doing repetitive and conventional laboratory experiments
Work within a closed system


Social Science
Deals with more of a scientific approach
Objective
Concerned with basic elements of human culture
Positivist
Focuses on study of patterned behavior
Area of study: Tradition, Culture and Heritage of the society
Concerned with human lives
Concerned with human aspects such as laws, politics, linguistics, economics, and psychology
Humanities
Involve more critical and analytical approach
Subjective
Concerned with distinctive elements of human culture
Relativist
Focuses on In-depth understanding of the specific cases or events
Area of study: Factual differences between humanity and pure science